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REMARKS

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are pending in the application. In the Office Action at hand those claims are rejected.

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska (UK 2,289,555) in view of Takahara (U.S. 5,436,635). In response to the Section 103(a) rejection, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As claimed, image data received by a hand held wireless telephone is transmitted to the display circuit. The display circuit generates display data which is presented on a liquid crystal display as an image. A light source illuminates the image.

As now claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to control the power consumption of a display circuit. After the image is illuminated, the power management circuit can lower the power consumption of the display circuit until new display data is ready to be presented on the liquid crystal display. The power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the display circuit that are initiated by the display circuit. Base Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29 have been amended to include this limitation. Support for this amendment is found at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 20 of the Specification as originally filed. No new matter is introduced.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately.

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Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slightly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, l. 62.) Consequently, the power consumption is lowered when the pulse width is varied by the manual user initiated external input.

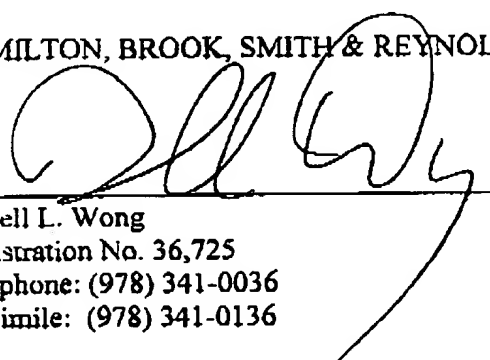
Accordingly, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, since neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the display circuit that are initiated by the display circuit", as recited in independent Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29, as amended. As discussed above, in Takahara, the power consumption is lowered by the rotation of variable resistor, in which the rotation is initiated by the user. Therefore, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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